

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Page 7

Next, a conventional color matching operation was applied to the digital image  $Z_1$  of the system B by adjusting color data (brightness, contrast, chroma, color balance (R, G, B)) displayed on the monitor 7 whereby a digital image  $Z_2$  being substantially identical to that of  $Z$  was displayed on the monitor 7, and then the deviation of color data from the origin (zero point) was read as the correction value  $\alpha$ . This correction value was brightness (-54), ~~contrast~~ contrast (-9), chroma (0), color was (R (-8), G (0), B (-6)) (step 3).

Page 8

As shown in the flow chart of Fig. 4, as the additional first step action, the standard color image  $Z$  was scanned by the scanner 4 of the system A and the digital data thereof was stored in the memory of the computer 1 and digital image  $Z_3$  was displayed on the monitor 2, then as the second additional step, the conventional color matching operation was applied to the digital image  $Z_3$  so that a digital image  $Z_4$  having substantially identical color to the standard color image  $Z_8$  is displayed on the monitor of the system A.

Page 13

In this embodiment, the experiment was planned to carried out as follows: that is, the system A receives an order from a customer M to make an enlarged printed picture of Mt. Bandai from an original printed picture X with reference to the customer's instruction note. Then, the system A scans this printed picture X by their computer system and the scanned digital data is transmitted to the system B together with the digital data of the instruction note, [so that the digital image  $X_1$  and any other images of the instruction note are displayed on the monitor 7 of the system B, then a color matching operation is applied to this digital image  $X_1$  so that a modified digital image  $X_2$  having a color being substantially coincident with the color of the printed picture X is displayed on this display 7] wherein the color image P (Fig. 8) indicating a trimming instruction and the color image Q (Fig. 9) indicating the desired color of the respective elements of the color image P are included. Then, the system A scans this printed picture X and the instruction note, whereby scanned digital data is transmitted to the system B so

that the digital image X<sub>1</sub> and other digital images P<sub>1</sub> and Q<sub>1</sub> are indicated on the display 7 of the system B, then a color matching operation is applied to these digital images so that modified digital images X<sub>2</sub>, P<sub>2</sub> and Q<sub>2</sub>, being substantially identical to the respective original color images X, P and Q, are indicated on the display 7.

Page 13

Thereafter, this digital image X<sub>2</sub> is processed with reference to the contents of the instruction indicated on display of this system B. This process is carried out by using a known technique to change the composition by trimming and adjusting the color balance (brightness, contrast, chroma, and color balance) of the components of the digital image [[X<sub>2</sub>]] X<sub>7</sub>. As a result of such processing, a final image [[X<sub>5</sub>]] X<sub>7</sub> is created on the monitor 7.

Page 13

The next step action is the preparatory action applied to the digital image X<sub>7</sub> before transmitting the image to the system A. It was recognized from the experiments of the above-mentioned embodiments that the correction value  $\Sigma$  applied to the color-matching operation applied to the case of transmission from the system B to the system A is identical to [[(- $\Sigma$ )] ( $-\gamma$ ) wherein [[ $\Sigma$ ]]  $\gamma$  is the correction value applied to the case of transmitting a digital image from the system A to the system B, to satisfy the condition of color matching the corresponding digital images displayed on the respective monitors of these systems A and B. Therefore the color modification is applied to the digital image X<sub>7</sub> by adopting the correction value  $\delta$ , that is a correction value (brightness (+15), contrast (+6), chroma (0), color balance (R (+7), G (0), B (+5)), whereby a color-modified digital image X<sub>8</sub> can be displayed on the monitor 7 of the system B. Thereafter, the digital image X<sub>8</sub> is transmitted to the system A by an MO disc. Accordingly, a digital image X<sub>9</sub> having identical composition and color to the digital image X<sub>7</sub> can be displayed on the monitor 2 of the system A.

Page 14

The first action of the experiment of the fifth embodiment was started ~~by making a reference note Q based upon the above-mentioned instruction based upon the instruction note.~~

Thereafter, the printed picture X of Mt. Bandai and the reference note were scanned by the scanner 2 of the system A, then the scanned digital data of these materials were transmitted to the system B by MO disc whereby a digital image  $X_1$  and a digital image  $Q_1$  of the reference note Q were displayed on the monitor 7 of the system B. instruction note were scanned by the scanner 2 of the system A, then the scanned digital data of these materials were transmitted to the system B by MO disc whereby a digital image  $X_1$  and a digital image of the instruction note were displayed on the display 7 of the system B.

Page 14

The third step action was applied to create a new digital image  $X_7$  based upon the instruction indicated in the digital image of the above-mentioned reference note. That is, digital data processing was carried out by operating the computer 6 of the system B based upon the reference note (digital image  $P_1$  [[ $Q_2$ ]]) so that digital image  $X_7$  was displayed on the monitor 7 of the system B.

Page 15

The fourth step action, which is the preparatory action applied to the digital image  $X_7$  before transmission to the system A, was carried out by adopting the correction value  $[[\gamma]] - \gamma$  mentioned above, that is, a color modification operation was applied to the digital image  $X_7$  by adopting the above-mentioned correction value  $[[\gamma]] - \gamma$  whereby a color-modified digital image  $X_8$  was displayed on the monitor 7 of the system B. Thereafter, the digital image  $X_8$  was transmitted from the system B to the system A by MO disc, and as the result of this transmission of the digital image  $X_8$ , a digital image  $X_9$  being identical in composition and color to the digital image  $X_7$  was displayed on the monitor 2 of the system [[2]] A.